VINO-2500SSR VINO-4500SSR VINO-6500SSR

Installer's Instruction



Always check wiring harness connections before initiating any test procedures.

Disconnect electric power from the appliance before performing any maintenance or repairs.

Voltage checks should be made by inserting meter probes beside the wires in the connector blocks with the electric power source on and the connector block plugged in.

Resistance checks should be made on components with the electric power off and the connector block disconnected.

Federal law requires that WINE-MATE split cooling systems be installed by an EPA certified refrigeration technician.

WINE-MATE split system is shipped as components and is ready for use only after a certified refrigeration technician has properly installed, charged and tested the system. Proper installation is critical. Vinotemp can only warrant the quality of the components. The installation and proper operation of the system must be warranted by the installer. Installation of the system must be done in accordance with all state and local building codes.

The condensing unit and evaporator unit are connected by a liquid line and an insulated suction line that are supplied by the installer. These lines must be properly sized for the distance between the two units. After the units and the lines are installed, the system must be pressure tested. If no leaks are found, evacuate and charge system with R134A. Refrigerant amount will vary depending on the length of line set.

1. Condensing Unit

- Place the condensing units WM250-650SCU in a properly ventilated location. If it is not, heat exhausted by the condensing unit will build up and the cooling system will not operate properly.
- Leave minimum 5 feet clearance for the exhaust side and leave minimum 1 foot clearance for the fresh air intake side.
- Condensing unit shall be elevated to avoid possible flooding and shaded from direct sun. It shall not be exposed to temperatures higher than 110 °F or lower than 45 °F (optional low ambient kit for 20 °F).

2. Evaporator Unit

- The WM25-45SFCR evaporator units shall be installed for rack mount with the air supply from the left front, top or side and air return on the right front, top or side.
- Supply and return air flow from the evaporator unit shall be unobstructed for at least 1 foot.
- There is a gravity drain line so that it can not be installed above the evaporator unit. Otherwise a condensation pump must be used.

3. Air Sensor

• The air sensor can be located in the wine room or the return air area, but not the supply air area.

4. Refrigeration Piping and Charging

NOTES: ALWAYS USE THE SUPERHEAT AND SUBCOOLING, PRESSURE READINGS TO CHARGE REFRIGERANT PROPERLY, THE LISTED CHARGES ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

- The installation order starts from condensing unit (including the receiver), liquid line filter-drier, moisture-liquid indicator (sight glass), liquid line, evaporator unit (including liquid line solenoid valve and thermostatic expansion valve or automatic expansion valve), suction line, and returning to condensing unit.
- The subcooling at the condensing unit shall be around 10° F. The charge may be complete when there are no more bubbles forming in the sight glass.
- The evaporator's constant pressure expansion valve is set around 38-40°F at factory. This pressure setting gives a dew point to maintain the humidity for storing wine.
- The superheat at the evaporator unit shall be around 9-18°F under low and high load at 75°F ambient temperature.
- Low side pressure: 33 psig
- High side pressure 130 -150 psig at 75 -90 °F ambient temperatures

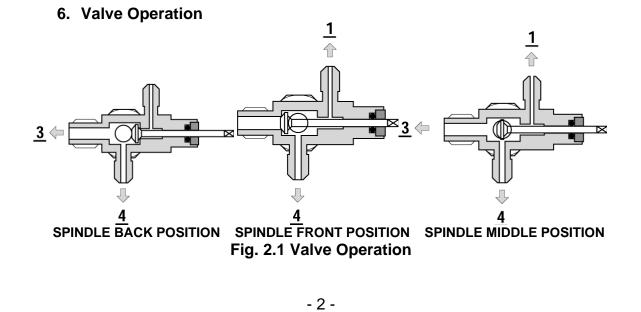
MODEL	REFRIGERATION LINES	LIQUID LINE	SUCTION LINE	DRAIN LINE	CHARGE
VINO- 2500SSR	< 50 FT	1/4" OD	3/8" OD	1/2" OD	R134a/ 20 OZ
VINO- 4500SSR	< 50 FT	1/4" OD	1/2" OD	1/2" OD	R134a/ 26 OZ
VINO- 6500SSR	< 50 FT	1/4" OD	5/8" OD	1/2" OD	R134a/ 32 OZ

The line sizes and refrigerant charges are listed as follows.

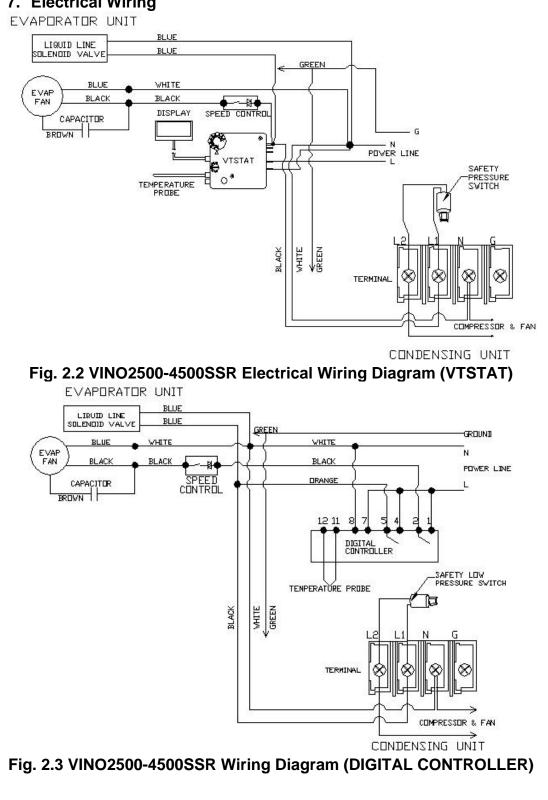
5. Pressure, Superheat and Subcooling Readings

NOTES: THE VALVES MUST BE IN THE MIDDLE POSITIONS TO READ PROPERLY.

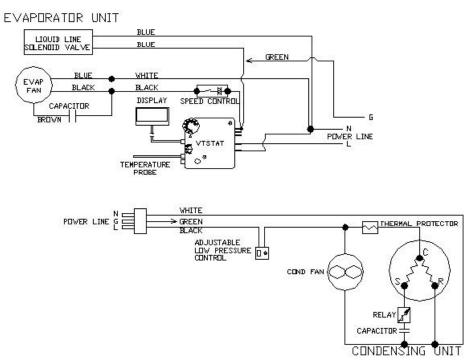
	Complaint		Possible Causes
a.	High suction pressure and low head pressure	a.	Compressor may be bad
b.	High suction pressure and low head pressure	b.	Expansion valve opened, too
	Low superheat and low subcooling		much oil
C.	High suction pressure and high head pressure	C.	Overcharge
	Low superheat and high subcooling		
d.	High to normal suction pressure and high head pressure	d.	Non-condensable gas
	Low subcooling		
e.	High suction pressure and high head pressure	e.	Air restricted, dirty condenser,
	Low subcooling		bad condenser fans
f.	High suction pressure and high head pressure	f.	High room temperature, high
	High superheat		evaporator load
g.	Low suction pressure and low head pressure	g.	Undercharge
	High superheat and low subcooling		
h.	Low suction pressure and low to normal head pressure	h.	Liquid line restricted after
	High superheat and high subcooling		receiver, solenoid valve
			restricted
i.	Low suction pressure and low head pressure	i.	Suction line restricted
	Low subcooling		
j.	Low suction pressure and low head pressure	j.	Air restricted at evaporator,
	Low superheat and low subcooling		evaporator iced
k.	Low suction pressure and low to normal head pressure	k.	Evaporator restricted
	High superheat and normal to high subcooling		
١.	Low suction pressure and normal head pressure	١.	Expansion valve restricted
	High superheat and normal subcooling		
m.	Low suction pressure and high head pressure	m.	Both evaporator and condenser
	High superheat and high subcooling		restricted
n.	Low suction pressure and high head pressure	n.	Liquid line restricted before
	High superheat and high subcooling		receiver
0.	low to normal suction pressure and high head pressure	0.	Condenser restricted
	High to normal superheat and high subcooling		



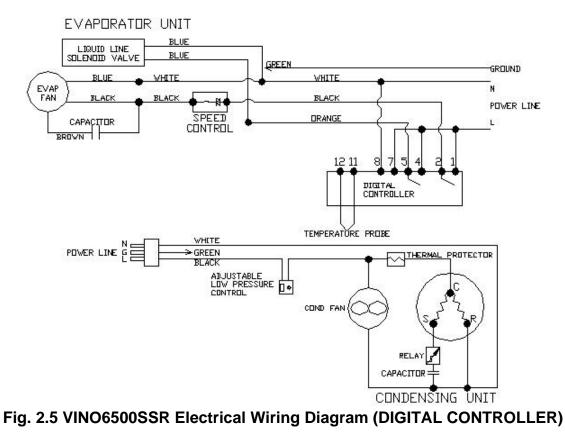
Back Position: Process and manometer port closed for normal operation Front Position: Main connection to liquid or suction line closed Middle Position: All ports open for vacuum, charge and measurement



7. Electrical Wiring

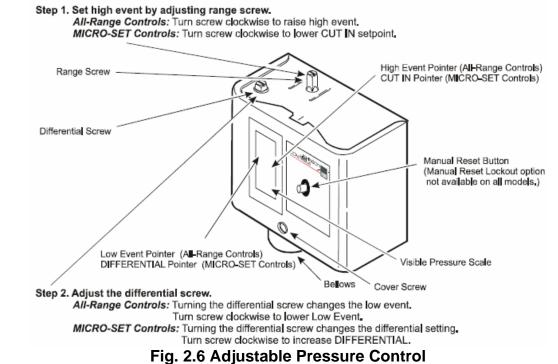






8. Use of the adjustable low pressure control (if applicable)

Cut out = 5 psig; Cut in = 25 psig; Differential = 20 psig It may need to adjust the setting in the field to get the right cycle time.



9. Condensing Unit Troubleshooting

Unit not running							
а.	Incorrect power supply		Check for proper voltage				
b.	Incorrect or loose wirings	b.	Check all wirings and connections				
C.	Failed components	C.	Check start relay, start capacitor, overload protector, compressor.				
d.	Liquid refrigerant in the compressor		Call service for OEM information Check for system restriction or low				
e.	Low pressure switch shutting down the system		refrigerant				

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